

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 35

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1900. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2172.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH \$ 50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN 75
PER YEAR 5 00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN 6 00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public, P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel streets.

FREDERICK W. JOB.

SUITE 815, MARQUETTE BUILDING,
Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul
General for the States of Illinois,
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wis-
consin. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

Robert Lewers. F. J. Lowrey.

C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Lumber and Building Materials
Office: 414 Fort street.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

212 King St. Tel. 119.

FAMILY PLANTATION AND SHIP'S

Stores Supplied on Short Notice

New goods by every steamer. Orders

from the other islands faithfully

executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER

WORKS CO., Ltd.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

made to order

HACKMEN OBJECT

TO BEING MOVED

Petition the Minister of Interior to

Rescind the Order Abolish-

ing Street Stands.

It is reported that the Honolulu

hackdrivers intend to oppose the action

of Minister of Interior Young in abol-

ishing hackstands on September 30

next, as stated in his order to that ef-

fect published some time since.

A petition has been widely circu-

lated among the local Jehus which was

signed generally by them, and yester-

day presented to Minister Young, pray-

ing that the order be not carried into

effect and requesting that the hacks be

allowed to remain as they are. Not

only are the hackmen's signatures at-

tached, but those of representative

business men as well occupy a great

deal of space.

They call attention to the fact that

hacks are a great business and general

necessity, and should be made as avail-

able to the public as possible.

To remove them from the conven-

ient stands of which they are now in

possession, it is contended, would se-

riously inconvenience the public. They

entreat him to reconsider his resolu-

tion in the matter. The petition was

not presented in time for Cabinet ac-

tion, and Minister Young has taken

the matter under advisement.

The order mentioned by the petition-

ers reads as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that from

and after September 30, 1900, Rule No

7 of "Regulations for Carriages and

Rates of Fare," designating the stands

set apart for licensed carriages in Ho-

lolulu, will be abolished, and there-

after no stand for hacks will be allow-

ed upon any of the streets of this city.

"ALEX. YOUNG,

"Minister of the Interior"

Historic Ma.

Carefully stowed away for safe

keeping, E. R. Hendry has the original

manuscript of Dr. Wood's official de-

claration of the raising of quarantine,

the text of which was published in yester-

day's Advertiser. Hendry believes

that some day the paper will be a great

curiosity and a valuable souvenir, and

is keeping it for his children's children

One of McCandless Bros.' workmen

yesterday crushed the middle finger of

his right hand accidentally. He was

treated at the government dispensary.

TODAY HONOLULU THROWS OFF THE SHACKLES WHICH HAVE BOUND HER FOR FOUR MONTHS

The Quarantine is Declared Pau by the Health Authorities After Thirty Days Absolute Freedom from the Bubonic Plague.

The People Rejoice at the Lifting of the Cloud That So Long Has Overshadowed the City.

+++++
Honolulu, H. I., April 30, 1900.
In accordance with a resolution
of the Board of Health, I
hereby declare the port of Ho-
nolulu and all other places in
the Hawaiian Islands to be free
from infection by bubonic
plague. All quarantine regula-
tions adopted by the Board of
Health on account of bubonic
plague in the Hawaiian Islands
are hereby rescinded.
C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.

(From Monday's Daily.)
The first bright beam of sunshine
which steals over the hills this morn-
ing and casts its welcome light upon
half-slumbering and half-waking Ho-
nolulu will be the plague-besieged
City's messenger of freedom.
The 7 o'clock work-whistles will
summon free citizens to their labors
in a free city, and it will be with light-
er hearts and a greater sense of securi-
ty than they have had for many a
day, that laborers, clerks, doctors, law-
yers and business men will repair to
the various scenes of their daily toil.
Today is a day for rejoicing—the

quarantine is raised. For over four
months have the inhabitants of this
town been closed up, restricted in their
actions, limited and hampered in their
business, hindered and regulated in
their pleasures and robbed of their in-
dependence and liberty by a scourge
which came upon them suddenly and
undreamed of, just at the time when
they were busiest and happiest in
their preparations for the celebration
of the happiest day of all days in the
year—Christmas.
From day to day as the epidemic ad-
vanced Honolulu felt more keenly the
burden of the quarantine. Business in
many departments came to a standstill
and commerce met with a most sub-
stantial check; many became discour-
aged. Each case of the plague was
hoped to be the last; each day free of
the disease was counted in anticipation
of the possibility of the necessary thirty
"clean" days. Many times were the

people disappointed, many times were
their sanguine hopes dashed to the
ground by the reappearance of the
black death.
All this is over now, the thirty days
of immunity have passed and the
quarantine is raised. Honoluluans,
weary by their long imprisonment,
now seek a change of scene, tour-
ists will again visit these beautiful
shores, business will feel the reaction,
and boom, the opportunities of enter-
prise, lost in the quarantine, will be
resurrected and Honolulu will be her-
self again.
Portions of Honolulu are no more;
burnt patches are now in many places
where before stood crowded tenement
houses, stores, stables and residences,
China-town is in ashes, nothing re-
mains of what was once the most ob-
jectionable and insanitary portion of
the city, save ashes.
The history of the plague in Honolulu
is a story that will interest
the world. Honolulu hopes that
the reading of that history will prove
the only future acquaintance it may
have with the bubonic disease. A re-
sumé of the tale of death, disease, fire
and quarantine appears in this issue.
The story of the scourge is told.
Honolulu has suffered enough, but
not nearly as much as she would have,
had not capable men handled the emer-
gency as they have done. They, prob-
ably more than any others, are glad
that the ban is today lifted from the
city.
Seventy-one cases of the plague have
occurred in Honolulu alone since the

middle of last December, of this num-
ber of patients sixty-one have died and
their bodies have been cremated and
ten have recovered suffering no ill ef-
fects from the disease.
On the other islands there were ten
cases of the bubonic plague, and ten
deaths. Of these number nine cases were
on Maui and one on Hawaii, at Hilo.
The total number of plague cases,
then, for the entire group of islands,
from December 12 up to the present
time, was eighty-one cases, of which
seventy-one died. When the identity
of the disease was suspected on Maui
four of the patients had died and one
was dying, and before the plague was
located at Kahului beyond doubt, two
others were dead. Afterwards a Chi-
naman died in the detention camp at
Kahului and Miss Julia English died
at her residence in the town.
It is a peculiar fact that only in one
case out of the eighty-one was the
source of the patient's infection found,
and also that no two members of one
family were ever afflicted with the dis-
ease, except in the case of the woman
and child from Merchant street.
The following is a sample of the
letters mailed to the various interest-
ed authorities yesterday afternoon
from the Board of Health office:
Hon. H. M. Sewall, Special Agent,
United States of America.
Sir: At a meeting of the Board of
Health on April 25th the following res-
olution was adopted:
"Resolved, That providing there is
no fresh outbreak of plague in Hon-
olulu previous to Monday, April 30th,
1900, all quarantine restrictions at this
port be removed at that date."
I have accordingly caused to be pub-
lished, By Authority, the following no-
tice:
"Honolulu, H. I., April 30, 1900.
"In accordance with a resolution of
the Board of Health, I hereby declare
the port of Honolulu and all other
places in the Hawaiian Islands to be
free from infection by bubonic plague.
All quarantine regulations adopted by
the Board of Health on account of bu-
bonic plague in the Hawaiian Islands
are hereby rescinded."
C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health
Affairs at the Board of Health office
now will resume their normal condition
though no great changes are to be im-
mediately made in the force of officers
and employees. J. D. McVeigh will con-
tinue attending to the duties formerly
belonging to Mr. Reynolds and the paid
inspectors will for the present continue.
Mr. Mayfield and his assistants in the
freight department were paid last night,
restrictions at the quarantine wharf are
now at an end and the men there are
coming into town. All vessels are this
morning out of quarantine and the sail-
ors may come ashore and stretch their
legs.
In fact all quarantine restrictions of
whatever nature are today lifted and
Honolulu, hailing down the yellow flag,
will strive to forget the plague and turn
her energies and attention to the many
other matters which claim her notice.

EVERYBODY AND HIS BROTHER AND SISTER WILL BE HAPPY OVER THE NEW AND DELIGHTFUL STATE OF THINGS USHERED IN THIS MORNING



THE GATES AJAR AND SHIPS FREE

The Tabu is Pau on the Wave and
Waterfront and the Traffic
Begins Again.

It will not be "blue" Monday on the
front this morning. The quarantine
which has been the bane of the exist-
ence of the sailors and the men on
the wharves will be lifted and the ordi-
nary manner of doing things is in
vogue once again. No more will the
festive health guard besprinkle the
freight for the other islands and the
taxis will be off the ships. The men can
come and go without let or hindrance
and the siege that has lasted for nearly
five months will soon be a memory and
a time for reckoning events.
As before and after the war has come
to be a phrase so in like manner is be-
fore and after the quarantine bound to
find its way into the conversation and
narrative of the future on the front.
The steamship companies operating be-
tween the islands have felt in a greater
degree than the foreign shippers the re-
strictions of the quarantine. The men
who have had charge of the interests of
the companies have had to bear the
brunt of the quarantine.
An attempt has been made to keep
the vessels running on some sort of
schedule time and to the personal ef-
forts of the dock superintendents is the
credit due for the manner in which the
steamers have been kept running.
Money lately got to be so plentiful
among the crews and dock laborers that
extra pay was no inducement to them
to work overtime in the loading and
discharging of the sugar boats. Under
these circumstances the dock superin-
tendent had to handle the men.
Under the trials and tribulations of
the quarantine, the delays and petty
annoyances incident to the enforce-
ment of the regulations the men in
charge of the ships of the Wilder and
Inter-Island Companies have always
been at the wheel to direct affairs and
to them and their assistants the mer-
chants of Honolulu owe a great deal.
With the added charges of traveling
and carting freight the island fleet has
been operated at a loss to the com-
panies during the whole of the quaran-
tine.
One hour before the 7 o'clock whistles
summon the toilers to their day's labor
the port of Honolulu will have been de-
clared clean, by proclamation by the
Board of Health. Having gotten used
to the restrictions of the quarantine it
will no doubt take some little time for
things to move along in the ordinary
groove. Restrictions on shipping are
at an end and the rush to rat ponds off
to the other islands is anticipated will

(Continued on Page 2)

TODAY HONOLULU THROWS OFF FOUR MONTHS' SHACKLES

(Continued from Page 1)

be a very big one. Orders have been phoned up for months and now the time has arrived for the unimpeded traffic and every merchant will want his goods to go out as soon as possible. There has been an enormous amount of traffic on the front of late but it is safe to say that it will be almost doubled from now on.

The captains and crews of the deep water vessels will feel the effect of the raising of the tabs and the handling of sugar will be greatly facilitated thereby. Sugar may now be landed on the wharf and the steamers get away on their regular trips without delay.

The Customs officers who have been in a measure hampered in their work by restriction will have free access without question to all vessels.

Quite an army of Board of Health men will be missed from their accustomed places along the wharves and on the ships and the places that they have filled will be abashed by the raising of the quarantine. The trade of the city which has been tied since December 12th of last year is now hampered no longer and there is gladness in the hearts of all that the long siege is ended.

THE STORY OF THE EPIDEMIC HERE

A Brief History of the Campaign in Honolulu Tensely Told for Future Reference.

December 12, 1899, was a bad day for Hawaii, for on that day the bubonic plague first made its appearance in Honolulu. How and whence it came no one knew at the time though almost everybody hazarded a guess. What brought to light the fact of the plague was the sudden death of the Chinese lookkeeper at W. L. W. Tals store on Nuuanu street just out of Chinatown proper. Dr. H. R. Herbert being called by a Chinese physician to see the man, pronounced the case bubonic plague, and the autopsy proved that he was right. Another case was discovered on Maunakea street near Panahi. Both bodies were buried and both places were quarantined. Three more cases were discovered, swelling the death list to five, and the Board of Health, the Council of State, and the Board of Education quickly came together and took action. The militia were ordered out for guard duty the government schools were closed, the inter-island steamers were forbidden to leave port and measures were taken to clean up the town after the fashion set in the cholera epidemic. The Board of Health at once issued a call for volunteers to assist in the work of house-to-house inspection which was to be carried on in all parts of the city that seemed to need it.

Money for the Fight

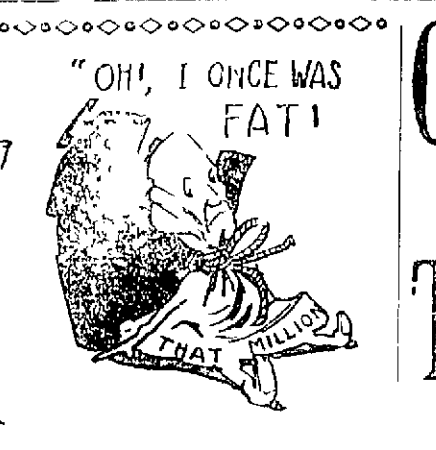
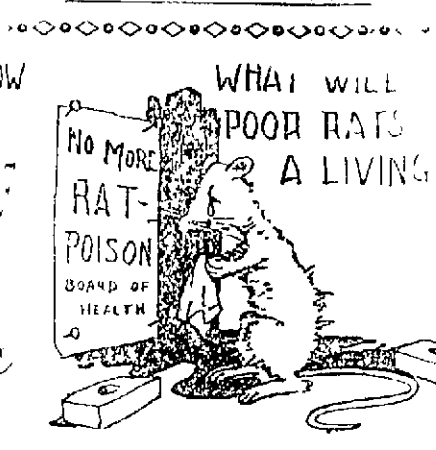
The Council of State appropriated \$25,000 to fight the plague. Chinatown divided into fifteen districts was put under strict military quarantine. It was realized that we were in for an epidemic and the officials took hold of the matter with energy ordering the city cleaned and calling for volunteer physicians to remain on call certain hours of the day to attend at once to any suspicious cases which might be reported by the inspectors.

House to House Inspection.

No new cases appeared the next day but the inspection began in earnest. The house-to-house search of Chinatown brought to light nothing of importance. Many Chinese and Japanese house servants were caught in the quarantined district, which aided in the eradication of the disease. The inspectors took with them drags loaded with barrels of lime, whitewash and disinfecting material and they roamed for hidden heaps of accumulated refuse in nearly every place visited they condemned all sorts of foul smelling sinks and outhouses and had them torn down or removed and they disinfected all the places which could be made endurable. Unslaked lime was scattered freely in all damp and exposed places, and the disinfecting fluid was poured in sinks and cesspools. Beginning with this day the subject of a garbage crematory was frequently discussed. The crematory for infected bodies was already working. The Board of Health issued an order that no Asiatic freight or passengers were to be carried from this port to the other islands.

Danger Seemed to be Over

The next day it was announced that the Hawaiian woman had been cured of the plague and confidence in the city was restored. The next day it was announced that the Hawaiian woman had been cured of the plague and confidence in the city was restored. The next day it was announced that the Hawaiian woman had been cured of the plague and confidence in the city was restored.



CHANGE IN TARIFF

putting the sanitation of the town on a proper basis it would be a very big blessing.

The papers of December 14th contained the news that Dr. E. J. Johnson was a suspect. Orders for the raising of the quarantine were revoked although it was obvious that the plague had not yet amounted to much. The public about this time began to feel better toward the Board of Health. The raising so far neglected their duty in the past as to allow so vile and dangerous a state of affairs to grow up in Chinatown. But concluded to let bygones be bygones omit recriminations and hold up the hands of the authorities in their present work.

Said Filth Was Not Unhealthy

The quarantine of Chinatown was raised on the same day. The Chinatown property owner was now emboldened by the passing of the scare to arise in his dignity and wealth and hold out to the effect that filth was not unhealthy, and the official acts showed that to radical measures were contemplated for the future. Three days later President Cooper declared Honolulu free from dangerous contagious or infectious diseases and the holiday business went gayly on.

The fancied security lasted over Christmas, but on the next day the town was startled to learn that three more deaths were declared to be unmistakably due to plague. One of these was that of Ethel Johnson. Dr. Hoffmann having found bacilli in every part of her body. At the special meeting of the Board of Health on Christmas night Dr. Wood came out strongly and stated that he thought it would be cowardly to call it anything but plague. If it was plague, it was discovered that native and Chinese were concealing the sick. The latter should be cremated and the relation of filth and plague became more and more apparent as the place from which victims came were taken note of. There was another suspicious case the same day. The Austral's passengers were forbidden to carry letters and the excitement about burning in forced buildings began to come into favor.

A Stricter Quarantine

A stricter quarantine than the former one was established over Chinatown on the night of December 21-23 and large numbers of house servants were caught by its sudden application. The battle was on once more in earnest, and the discussions of all sorts of measures for keeping the city clean and the drinking water pure were resumed. The connection between the Bishop Estate, the filth of Chinatown, and plague death came to light, and many horrible illustrations of this are scattered all through the succeeding weeks. Two more deaths and a suspicious case were announced the morning of the twenty-ninth. There were no new cases that day but the investigating committee rendered a startling and horrifying report which made the worst reading the plague had yet produced. The lax and inefficient character of the quarantine became a subject of general comment. The whole thing was a farce and everybody knew it. The household servants were fumigated, provided with fresh clothes and passed out of quarantine.

Death on New Year's Day.

The first day of the new year was marked by another death and another extensive search on Maunakea and Panahi streets was begun. This day the policy was definitely inaugurated of removing all the inhabitants of Chinatown as rapidly as practicable and taking all steps to stamp out the plague. The Board also inaugurated on this day the policy of removing to quarantine quarters persons who had been exposed to infection.

Three More Victims.

Three more victims died on the 11th of January, which also recorded another case—that of a Chinaman at the corner of King and Richards streets. The 11th also saw the last of the infected premises on Nuuanu street and Maunakea. On this day Dr. Wood laid down the following rule as to what the Board of Health considered insanitary buildings.

Permanently Headquartered.

On the 11th of January the Board of Health moved into its new headquarters at the corner of King and Richards streets. The Board of Health moved into its new headquarters at the corner of King and Richards streets. The Board of Health moved into its new headquarters at the corner of King and Richards streets.

showed that there was to be no more outbreaks for some time. It was at this meeting that Dr. Laylor stated that the plague was now face to face with but about plague before which it stood absolutely powerless, that it was only at the beginning of an epidemic, and that Chinatown was a menace to the health of the community as long as it stood. The papers of Monday morning January 8 also contained accounts of two suspicious cases, one of these being a Japanese from near Kukui lane, and of the case of a Nahuana street between Marine and Queen and the announcement that the plague was ready for the work. The very serious question as to the disposition to be made of the people to be discharged from the quarantine camps began to be discussed this week and the solution was already seen to be an exceedingly difficult matter. A Chinaman from back ten died in the hospital that day. Armstrong Smith and C. Elvin were placed in charge of the hospital at the rifle range. It was resolved at the meeting of the Board of Health that it was absolutely necessary to remove by fire the houses in the infected districts, which were objectionable by reason of their structure and situation as a breeding place for further infection.

That the ground upon which such

houses stand should be cleared and allowed to remain vacant for at least one year and be thoroughly disinfected. That a place for the abode of the residents of the present infected districts should at once be provided for with proper facilities for drainage and water supply.

That the sewerage system should be

extended, and that a systematic destruction of the garbage of the town should be provided for.

It was during this week that news came of the precautions adopted by the other islands against infection from Honolulu, which, in the case of Hilo, were destined to add so greatly to the safety of the islands and to lighten so notably the local gloom.

The Fire in Chinatown

The Board of Health started in to burn a portion of block fifteen, as they had been burning portions of other blocks for the preceding three weeks, but the wind sent the flames to the spires of Kaunakakai Church and a Chinese house near by and presently the wind took the fire entirely out of the control of the firemen and sent it roaring straight down towards the waterfront. It seemed at one time as if the Honolulu Iron Works would have to go, but at length this building was saved. The loss of one of the fire engines hampered the firemen a good deal and though they made a splendid fight, nothing could stop the rush of the flames through the wooden shacks of Chinatown. Though deploring the sufferings of several thousand Orientals and natives who were suddenly burnt out of their homes, people could not but be glad that this horrible plague spot was reduced to harmless smouldering ruins, and while they turned out with a will to guard the brown men and women and prevent them from attacking the guards in overwhelming numbers, they also did everything in their power to make them comfortable and to provide them with food, clothes and other necessities. Nearly forty-five hundred of these unfortunates were sheltered and cared for in the spacious grounds of Kawaiahao church and the building itself until 1,000 of the Japanese could be removed to the drill shed and the Hawaiians could be taken to other premises. In spite of the great excitement the Asiatics behaved in the main, admirably taking their misfortunes in a philosophical spirit and the manner in which the people of the city devoted themselves to ministering to their necessities Saturday and Sunday reflected the highest credit upon their matter of fact altruism.

Business Houses Close Early.

Three deaths and one suspicious case was the record for the 15th. On this day the Citizens' Sanitary Committee passed a resolution requesting the business houses of Honolulu not to open until 10 a. m. and to close at 3 p. m. in order to give the public opportunity for the sanitary inspection. This rule was generally complied with.

Three Deaths and One Suspicious Case.

Three deaths and one suspicious case was the record for the 15th. On this day the Citizens' Sanitary Committee passed a resolution requesting the business houses of Honolulu not to open until 10 a. m. and to close at 3 p. m. in order to give the public opportunity for the sanitary inspection. This rule was generally complied with.

A Gloomy Situation.

The gloom and sadness of life in Honolulu was a little more somewhat lightened by the visit of Mrs. Loebner, the wife of the late Mayor, who, though up to the eyes in grief, yet, for the sake of the city, had come from the Point to see the people.

Rats and the Plague

On the 1st of February a Chinaman from the Pantheon saloon died suddenly and the cause of death was not immediately determined. The next day, Wer. Robertson, a white man, was stricken down, and two bottles of the plague serum, received the same day, were injected into the patient's back. Two cases, two deaths, was the story for the 4th, the plague serum failing in Robertson's case, and it was determined that the Chinaman from the Pantheon saloon had died of the plague. The trams were allowed to run again on the 5th, having been off for several weeks. Three more new cases were added this day, two of which came from the Pantheon stables. The Council of State voted to extend the sewer so as to include all the district between Liliha street and Punahou street and extending towards the mountains on the line of Wyllie street. The third victim of the Pantheon pest-house died on the 6th, and the Board resolved to burn both the stables and the saloon. About this time the connection between rats and the plague began to attract great attention and the subject of ridding the town of them became vigorously agitated.

Pin the Chinese Consul, came out with a statement that he did not consider it a means as necessary. The quarantine was now enforced so strictly that no freight was allowed to leave Honolulu for uninfected parts of the island except canned goods that had been fumigated.

On the morning of the 15th, which was Monday five more deaths and four suspects were announced, one of these being Mrs. Boardman.

Citizens' Sanitary Committee

There was only one new case that day and Mrs. Boardman was reported better. The movement was put on foot to organize the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, and the same afternoon this committee, consisting of L. A. Thurston, A. W. Carter, J. H. Fisher, S. M. Balou, J. F. Co. burn, A. Perry, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, J. G. Rothwell and J. R. Gat was appointed by the Board of Health. The District of Kona was divided into forty districts and persons were prohibited from changing their residence from one of these districts to another, the committee was empowered to appoint inspectors and sub-inspectors for each district, with full powers to enter upon any and all premises in such district for the purpose of sanitary inspection of premises and persons.

Mrs. Boardman and a Hawaiian died

on the 16th, when it also transpired that a Chinese woman who had died the day before was also a plague victim. Wide areas in Chinatown were cordoned off, and the Sanitary Committee began its work, issuing full and careful instructions to inspectors and sub-inspectors. Three deaths and one suspicious case was the record for the 17th. The presence and the work of the inspectors added considerably to the excitement. The 18th brought one death and four suspicious cases, the 19th a single case, and the 20th two deaths and the great fire of Chinatown.

Plague on Other Islands

Plague broke out at Kahului on Maui, this week, and there were two deaths and a suspicious case on Sunday. Armstrong Smith was pronounced out of danger and not a suspicious case on the 12th, which was a source of great joy to his friends who feared the contagion to which he had been exposed. A great deal of discussion about pure food, new water supplies, street widening, new cemeteries far from town, and a garbage crematory went on at this time, the public feeling that the plague was nearly over and that if they did not provide for these things now they would never think of them again except tentatively until the next epidemic.

Plague at Hilo was the news of the

14th, but this did not prove to mean a serious outbreak. The next day everyone was delighted to learn that here had been no plague deaths for eight days, and the record was not broken until the 19th, after twelve clean days had passed. The long preparations for the rat crusade at last culminated in the distribution of the alleged poisoned blocks, on the 16th, with careful directions as to their use and results were eagerly and confidently awaited.

Rats Liked the Poison.

They came, but not just the ones that were expected. The rats fairly revelled in the new bait set before them, devoured the baited food, samped the cooling drink left 'on the side' and came back for more. Such a lull had not been in raiding for many a long day. The Council of State passed a bill appropriating \$345,253.24 for a new sewer system and \$100,000 for the suppression of the plague.

Asianic Food Stuffs

It was at this time that the suggestion regarding the destruction of Asiatic foodstuffs came up, caused by the seeming likelihood that the numerous recent cases of plague were in some way connected therewith. This question was destined to be much more debated in the ensuing weeks, because on six consecutive Monday mornings were reports of plague cases or deaths, and these were ascribed in many quarters to the habit of Asiatics to go in for a feast of their native provisions on Saturday and Sunday.

Three Deaths on the 19th gave the

town the blues, but a fresh start was made the next day. Beginning with that day, the Citizens' Sanitary Committee decided to make but one sanitary inspection a day, in the afternoon, and they requested business houses to close at 3 p. m., opening at any hour they chose.

A new center of plague infection

now showed itself—the Hotel Stables. Two cases began there, yet the Board of Health showed an unwillingness to take any proper action. The Advertiser came out boldly and demanded that the Board should do what it might, but the Board shook its head and said the question. No sound reason was advanced why the Hotel Stables should not follow the Pantheon and local doctors and business men came out strongly with a recommendation that these stables should burn. The Citizens' Sanitary Committee addressed a respectful but pungent letter to the Board on the matter. The Board persisted in remonstrating. The feeling on this subject grew intense. It was even suggested that the Board felt that it had been burning buildings unnecessarily and had not obtained any new law. At last on February 21 a bill was introduced to burn the stables.

mediate determined.

The next day Wer. Robertson, a white man, was stricken down, and two bottles of the plague serum, received the same day, were injected into the patient's back. Two cases, two deaths, was the story for the 4th, the plague serum failing in Robertson's case, and it was determined that the Chinaman from the Pantheon saloon had died of the plague. The trams were allowed to run again on the 5th, having been off for several weeks. Three more new cases were added this day, two of which came from the Pantheon stables. The Council of State voted to extend the sewer so as to include all the district between Liliha street and Punahou street and extending towards the mountains on the line of Wyllie street. The third victim of the Pantheon pest-house died on the 6th, and the Board resolved to burn both the stables and the saloon. About this time the connection between rats and the plague began to attract great attention and the subject of ridding the town of them became vigorously agitated.

February 7th was a clean day.

The rat-catching crusade was pushed forward by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. The Pantheon saloon and stables were burned, great care being taken to prevent the fire from spreading beyond the limits designated for it. The 8th and 9th were clean days, though the call doctors were kept busy in wearing summonses. The rat crusade took definite form, the Citizens' Sanitary Committee recommending to the Board of Health the rat poison which afterwards achieved an undeniable notoriety. After some discussion it was decided to keep the schools closed until the seriousness of the situation abated. Up to the 10th the record was fifty deaths, nine patients still in the hospital.

Plague on Other Islands

Plague broke out at Kahului on Maui, this week, and there were two deaths and a suspicious case on Sunday. Armstrong Smith was pronounced out of danger and not a suspicious case on the 12th, which was a source of great joy to his friends who feared the contagion to which he had been exposed. A great deal of discussion about pure food, new water supplies, street widening, new cemeteries far from town, and a garbage crematory went on at this time, the public feeling that the plague was nearly over and that if they did not provide for these things now they would never think of them again except tentatively until the next epidemic.

Plague at Hilo was the news of the

14th, but this did not prove to mean a serious outbreak. The next day everyone was delighted to learn that here had been no plague deaths for eight days, and the record was not broken until the 19th, after twelve clean days had passed. The long preparations for the rat crusade at last culminated in the distribution of the alleged poisoned blocks, on the 16th, with careful directions as to their use and results were eagerly and confidently awaited.

Rats Liked the Poison.

They came, but not just the ones that were expected. The rats fairly revelled in the new bait set before them, devoured the baited food, samped the cooling drink left 'on the side' and came back for more. Such a lull had not been in raiding for many a long day. The Council of State passed a bill appropriating \$345,253.24 for a new sewer system and \$100,000 for the suppression of the plague.

Asianic Food Stuffs

It was at this time that the suggestion regarding the destruction of Asiatic foodstuffs came up, caused by the seeming likelihood that the numerous recent cases of plague were in some way connected therewith. This question was destined to be much more debated in the ensuing weeks, because on six consecutive Monday mornings were reports of plague cases or deaths, and these were ascribed in many quarters to the habit of Asiatics to go in for a feast of their native provisions on Saturday and Sunday.

Three Deaths on the 19th gave the

town the blues, but a fresh start was made the next day. Beginning with that day, the Citizens' Sanitary Committee decided to make but one sanitary inspection a day, in the afternoon, and they requested business houses to close at 3 p. m., opening at any hour they chose.

A new center of plague infection

now showed itself—the Hotel Stables. Two cases began there, yet the Board of Health showed an unwillingness to take any proper action. The Advertiser came out boldly and demanded that the Board should do what it might, but the Board shook its head and said the question. No sound reason was advanced why the Hotel Stables should not follow the Pantheon and local doctors and business men came out strongly with a recommendation that these stables should burn. The Citizens' Sanitary Committee addressed a respectful but pungent letter to the Board on the matter. The Board persisted in remonstrating. The feeling on this subject grew intense. It was even suggested that the Board felt that it had been burning buildings unnecessarily and had not obtained any new law. At last on February 21 a bill was introduced to burn the stables.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER the Hawaiian Territorial bill passed the duty on European China and Crockeryware will be from 55 to 60 per cent higher—55 per cent on White and 60 per cent on Decorated.

THE PRESENT DUTY is 10 per cent on either.

NOW IS YOUR TIME to purchase what you want in this line before prices are advanced.

STERLING SILVER from the factories of Reed & Barton and Whiting Mfg. Co.

WE WILL have a special sale for the next thirty days, commencing April 28th.

THE REDUCTION will be 33 1-3 per cent. Our assortment is very complete.

PLATEDWARE will be also sold at special reduced prices.

RICH CUT GLASS, for the next thirty days at a 25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are marked in plain figures and the old prices remain with the new.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, and all cases of Impure Blood, it is a sure and permanent cure.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. It is a sure and permanent cure for all cases of Impure Blood, and is a sure and permanent cure for all cases of Impure Blood.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. It is a sure and permanent cure for all cases of Impure Blood, and is a sure and permanent cure for all cases of Impure Blood.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Beware of cheap imitations. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. It is a sure and permanent cure for all cases of Impure Blood, and is a sure and permanent cure for all cases of Impure Blood.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Wai'anae Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pumps. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

TODAY HONOLULU THROWS OFF FOUR MONTHS' SHACKLES

(Continued from Page 2)

decided whether or no he had the plague. There were unaccountable symptoms which seemed to go away with the idea of pneumonia alone. There was another suspicious case the same day. The latter died on the second, who also died another suspect, who died the next day.

Board Offers Reward.

On the sixth the Board decided to offer a reward of \$100 to any person, not its paid agent, who should report a genuine case of plague occurring in Honolulu. Meanwhile the rat crusade went merrily on. The lard pomade did not develop much usefulness, but the offer of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee to buy all rats brought to it caused the destruction of more than a thousand, and the advertiser's appeals to the public was the cause of much private action on the part of householders. The volunteer inspectors grew rather tired of their work, which seemed to be productive of no good, and the inspection was largely a farce during the month of February—at least in certain districts. It was decided to engage a force of paid inspectors to carry on this work during their entire time to it. Seven clean days ended with March 10, the first Sunday brought out another case. The twelfth was again free.

On This Day the Board Decided

On this day the Board decided that any person who should submit to any inspection of the prophylactic serum might have Honolulu for any place after remaining here for seven days, being free in the meantime to move around at his pleasure. The thirteenth was a pretty unlucky day for Dr. Wood, for on that day he took the serum, first of all, and it decomposed him pretty thoroughly. In spite of his sufferings, the serum proved popular, and large numbers of intending travelers besieged the Judiciary building to be inoculated.

Two suspicious cases cropped upon the fifteenth, and a native fell a victim on the fatal Sunday following. On the twenty-third the Advertiser began the publication of the bills incurred in suppressing the plague. These have gone on since, and have brought to light a large number of bills for cigars, whiskey, champagne, and other alleged luxuries of life. The twenty-fourth was the last day of the Board's daily sessions, and on this last occasion Dr. Wood spoke of the dangers which threaten the city in the future, in the shape of unfiltered water, incomplete sewerage system, the steady increase of contagious tuberculosis and typhoid fever and the lack of system in keeping the mortuary records. It is all nonsense to imagine that Honolulu is yet well on the road toward becoming a healthy city.

The Last Days.

Saturday and Sunday again brought forth a suspicious case each, both of which turned out to be genuine cases of plague. On the thirtieth of March the Council of State appropriated \$250,000 more for the suppression of the plague. On the last day of March a Court of Claims was appointed to adjudicate the losses, but so far it has done no work for lack of funds which were refused by the Council of State. The last plague victim also died this day—Catherine Sullivan, making the 71st case and the 61st death.

Though replete with scares, the present month has been free from plague cases or plague deaths, and today the quarantine is lifted from this port, and Honolulu is declared a free city. The chief event of interest this month in connection with the plague has been the long and arduous fight waged by the Council of State against the Executive in connection with the Court of Claims. The other matter of perennial interest concerned the condition of H. M. Levy, the hotel clerk who remained in the hospital until he had entirely recovered, and about whom it was never definitely stated whether or no he had the plague.

What It Has Cost.

The epidemic has cost seventy-one lives in Hawaii, untold suffering and misery to thousands of natives and Orientals, and millions of dollars. It has been a very dreadful visitation, but it is a hard-learned lesson are not forgotten great good will come out of all the suffering and loss of the last four or five months. The need most sharply emphasized was that of a new and complete sewer system. Appropriations have been made for this and the work is under way, so that in this respect at least the city promises to put itself on a par with other cities, having among its people a large number of highly intelligent and progressive Anglo-Saxons. It is believed that this new sewer will be as good as any that could be made, and that it will be sufficiently extensive to account for all the business and residential portions of the present city, and also for its probable growth in coming years. The crying demand for a building inspector to enforce the regulations pertaining to the construction of houses and shacks also made itself heard to good purpose, and these regulations, which have lately been supplemented by fresh ones, are being rigidly enforced by Dr. Pratt, who has been deputed to see that the matter is attended to. With the cesspools all abolished, as they must be as soon as connections can be made between the new sewer and the houses, and the latter made and kept sanitary and placed far enough apart and high enough above the ground, the rise of a new Chinatown at all approaching in menace to the old is not to be apprehended.

Must Watch Orientals.

If there is one lesson which the plague has taught more forcibly than any other, it is that the dwellings of Orientals must be constantly watched. The landlords of shacks inhabited by Chinese are apt to be tickled in their egotism to the point of refraining from compelling their tenants to observe sanitary laws, and the Chinese are too



WONT THE BUSINESS MAN BE HAPPY

HOW WELL RUN TO LUTUS

AND THE INTER ISLAND TRAVELER

AND THE INTER ISLAND TRAVELER

COMPLETE LIST OF CASES OF PLAGUE

Particulars Concerning Deaths and Recoveries from the Disease in Honolulu.

The following is a complete list of the cases of plague in Honolulu since December 12, 1899, the date when the first case was reported. The date preceding the record in each case represents the day on which the case was reported.

1. December 12 You Chong, m. age 25, Chinese from Wing Wo Tai's store, Nuuanu street. Body cremated.
2. December 12, Makanala, m. age 27, South Sea Islander from Queen street near Millani street. Body cremated.
3. December 15 Ethel Johnson, f. age 14, Norwegian from Iwilei. Cremated.
4. December 25 Chong Mow Dow, m. age 24, Chinese from Pawaa. Cremated.
5. December 25 Ah Fong, m. age 27, Chinese from Palama. Cremated.
6. December 27, Chang Tai Cheong, m. age 18, Chinese from outside of Chinese hospital. Body cremated.
7. December 27, Takeda Shogiro, m. age 32, Japanese from Kobayashi's, Hotel and Smith streets. Recovered.
8. December 28 Maunakina, m. age 17, Hawaiian from Kalia. Body cremated.
9. December 30 Kon War, m. age 49, Chinese from Pauahi and Smith streets. Cremated.
10. December 31 Ah Pow, m. age 21, Chinese from Nuuanu street. Cremated.
11. December 31 Quan You quan, m. age 25, Chinese from King street. Kapukukolo. Cremated.
12. December 27, Ko Chung, m. age 30, Chinese from Maunakea street. Cremated.
13. December 31 Wong Hing, m. age 44, Chinese from Maunakea street. Cremated.
14. January 2, 1900 Toroka, m. age 17, Japanese from Nishidaka hotel. Cremated.
15. January 2 Shina, f. age 28, Japanese from Merchant street. "Blue Gate." Recovered.
16. January 2 Shina's child, m. age 8 months. Recovered.
17. January 3 Ah Chun, m. age 22, Chinese from Joss House on Pauahi street. Recovered.
18. January 3 Chong Yuen Jin, m. age 50, Chinese from Yee Hing's shop Beretania street. Cremated.
19. January 4 Leong Yet, m. age 42, Chinese from Maunakea street. Cremated.
20. January 5 Alona, m. age 21, part Hawaiian from Board of Health stables, Kakaako. Recovered.
21. January 4 Hui Dy, m. age 20, Chinese from Beretania street. Cremated.
22. January 6 Kahakili, m. age 19, Hawaiian from Liliha and Kuakini streets. Cremated.
23. January 7 Kiwara, f. age 40, Japanese from Nuuanu street. Cremated.
24. January 7 Pang Chong, m. age 22, Chinese from Block No 10. Cremated.
25. January 7 Machida, m. age 22, Japanese from Dr. Kobayashi's house. Cremated.
26. January 9 Kanohi, m. age 18, Hawaiian from Board of Health stables Kakaako. Cremated.
27. January 10 Kanehwa, m. age 20, Hawaiian from Queen's Hospital (member Co. H, N. G. I.) Body cremated.
28. January 11 Paulo, m. age 12, Hawaiian from mauka of Kaumakapi church. Body cremated.
29. January 11 Ah Chow, m. age 45, Chinese from detention camp. Body cremated.
30. January 11 Keola, m. age 40, Hawaiian from Beretania street, adjoining Kaumakapi. Body cremated.
31. January 11 Ah Cum, m. age 5, Chinese from King street near Richards street. Recovered.
32. January 12 Noah Kinopu, m. age 18, Hawaiian from Queen street, City Mill Co. Body cremated.
33. Jan. 13 Lum Wing Sing, m. age 40, Chinese found dying at Kaumakapi. Body cremated.
34. Jan 13 Makena, m. age 38, Hawaiian from Moanalua near Protestant church. Body cremated.
35. Jan. 13 Kala f. age 13 Hawaiian from Kewalo, Peck's premises. Body cremated.
36. Jan. 14 Wong She, f. age 63, Chinese from King and River streets. Body cremated.
37. Jan 14 Mrs G E Boardman f. age 46 American from corner Kapoian and Lunaillo streets. Body cremated.
38. Jan 15 Okuba Ichi, f. age 31 Japanese from Arlington hotel. Recovered.
39. Jan 16 Albert Kapahi m. age 15 Hawaiian from River street. Body cremated.
40. Jan 17 Ah Kee m. age 47 Chinese from near Buena Vista Hospital. Body cremated.
41. Jan 17 David Kuikui m. age 40 Hawaiian from Beretania street near River street. Body cremated.
42. Jan 17 Pang Gee Cheong m. age

WONT THE BUSINESS MAN BE HAPPY

HOW WELL RUN TO LUTUS

AND THE INTER ISLAND TRAVELER

AND THE INTER ISLAND TRAVELER

SMALL NEWS OF ISLAND OF MAUI

SPRECKELSVILLE Maui April 22
—Mr W S Doe is leaving to take up a position as civil engineer at the Waialua plantation, Oahu.

The regular service of trains on the Kahului Railroad again commenced to run this morning and everybody and his wife were glad—especially the wife, the long interval of inaction forced by the plague visitation has not only been a severe loss to the Railroad company but a serious inconvenience to the public at large.

Considerable improvements to the wharf accommodation at Kahului are contemplated. If soundings prove the feasibility of the scheme it seems likely that Kahului will be the first port outside of Honolulu at which deep water vessels will be able to load and unload directly at the wharf. Near Nahuku on this island considerable work is being done on the roads by contractors. The labor is mostly made up of runaway contract men from the plantations. Now these improvements are being made out of taxes of which the sugar planters pay at least nine-tenths—either directly or indirectly. The sugar planters allow themselves to be robbed of the labor, for which they have paid large sums of money in passages from Japan, by the men who are spending the planters' taxes. Of course while prosperous times last they can perhaps afford to wink at these things, but it seems remarkable that their organization is not strong enough to prevent them.

"JACK" ATKINSON HOME.

Is a Convalescent from an Attack of Malaria at Wailuku.

"Jack" Atkinson, after a long siege of illness on Maui, is back in Honolulu again, arriving on the Claud ne, and is rapidly convalescing. He was accompanied here by his sister, Mrs A. M. Brown, who went to Wailuku to nurse him when he was ill in the Wailuku hospital of malaria.

As superintendent of the quarantine camp at Kahului, Mr. Atkinson made it a model one in every respect, his association with the kerosene warehouse camp in Honolulu having given him all the pointers necessary to place the Maui camp in fine shape upon his arrival. He has none but words of praise for the Maui people, whom he says gave him every assistance necessary to clean out the plague at Kahului. Even the people in his charge were entirely satisfied with their peculiar lot and few complaints were heard.

'Permission Granted.

The necessary permission for the holding of the Republican mass meeting in the Drill Shed on Wednesday evening has been granted by Col Jones and Minister Mott-Smith.

A FOLLOWER OF MEASLES

In many instances a persistent cough follows an attack of measles. In speaking of this Mr. Walter B. Beel, editor of the Elkin (N. C.) Times says: "Three weeks ago I had an attack of measles which left me with a bad cough. I took several doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the cough has entirely disappeared. I consider Chamberlain's medicines the best of the market." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co Ltd., agents for H. I.

Veterinary Elliott of Olan plantation is visiting in this city.

—J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

The Best
Results

We have in stock
**Bedroom Sets
Parlor Chairs
Box Couches,**
that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

**COOL
WICKER
FURNITURE**

is just the article for
verandas, bed, and sitting
room. See our display just
to hand.

Cur Repair Department

Is turning out work that
is a revelation to our
patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL STS.

—J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

**Metropolitan
Meat Company**

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

**Shipping and Family
Butchers.**

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

Pacific Hardware Company, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Visitors to the Universal Exposition of 1900 at Paris will be welcome at the pavilion of the Vacuum Oil Co. where the use of competent stenographers, telegraph and telephone facilities and the "Bureau of Information" located therein will be placed at their service.

The use of the

Vacuum Oils

is steadily increasing all over the world.

600 W Mineral Cylinder Oil, "the oil that lubricates the most."
Red V Cylinder Oil, Vaenoline Engine Oil, Arctic Engine Oil,
Arctic Ammonia Oil, Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Atlantic Red Engine Oil, Capital Cylinder Oil, Summer Black
Carbox Oil.

Our Stock of

General Merchandise and Plantation Supplies

has been augmented by large quantities which have arrived during the past three months. We have added to our lines Planting Goods of the most approved patterns.

Call and examine our Stock. Correspondence will have prompt and careful attention.

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.
TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1900.

THE COLOR LINE REVEALED.

When the Advertiser informs an anxious community whether it is the organ of the Republicans, Democrats, Populists, or the Family Compact, and simply, the Independent will state what we are at—Independent.

It is a bargain. As soon as Hawaii acquires the right to take part in American politics and the fact is made known here, the Advertiser will print its platform. There will be no surprises in it, as attentive readers of these columns know pretty well where and upon what the paper is likely to stand.

So far as the Royalist organ is concerned, we do not believe that it needs to make any clearer explanation of its own attitude than is embraced in the accompanying text. This is from yesterday's issue:

The residents belonging to the Republican party will meet on Wednesday next for the purpose of organizing. It is rumored that the meeting is the result of a caucus presided over by P. C. Jones, whose affiliation to the Republican party has frequently been demonstrated—since he dropped the Democrats. We expect that within a few weeks an effort will be made to organize the Democratic party, with some disgruntled Republican at its head. If the "spiel" amuses the boy let them go at it, we simply warn the Hawaiian party to stand aloof and decline to pledge themselves to any combination with which they can have no possible business or sympathy. The large majority of the men who vote at the first Territorial election have no reason to take part in the national politics of the Republic, with which they are not yet acquainted. Their efforts must simply be to secure a Legislature which will look after the best interests of our Territory, which will protect the citizens of the Territory against encroachments of trusts, corporations and adventurers, and which will at all times remember that Hawaii shall be for the Hawaiians.

If this does not mean a color line or at least a Royalist division it means nothing at all. If there is to be a "Hawaiian party" having neither interest nor sympathy with Republicans or Democrats and which is alone intent upon keeping Hawaii for the Hawaiians, then the warning this paper gave a few days ago was sounded none too soon.

Once more we say: If color is ever to rule Hawaii—which God forbid!—that color must be white. If any kind of politics is to govern here it must be American politics.

REPUBLICANISM IN HAWAII.

The Republican party can appeal for votes in these Islands on persuasive grounds. One argument in its favor is that the development of new possessions is the peculiar care of the party which has committed itself to the ideas of political and geographical expansion and that the Democracy, to prove expansion a failure, will naturally do what it can to retard such development. In other words, if Hawaii wants to go ahead and become a State it must look to the Republican party for the motive power. All it can expect from any other party are obstacles.

What is needed to keep these Islands industrially prosperous? If any one thing, it is the adhesion of the United States to the protective tariff, by which the sugar of all foreign countries is made to pay a duty in the American market. The Republican party stands as the protector of that duty; the Democratic party professes the doctrine of free trade. Give the latter control of the Government and sugar will go on the free list, where upon the prosperity of every man in Hawaii must be cut down as was that of every man in the United States, except the Sheriff and the pawbroker, during the era of Cleveland and low duties.

For the sake of new benefits it is to the interest of Hawaii to stay with the dominant party. If a Democrat goes from a Territory to a Republican Congress he can get nothing in the way of appropriations. Since 1856 the Republicans have controlled the House thirteen times or twenty-six years in all and they have governed it and the Senate uninterruptedly since 1855. The chance that they will carry it in next fall's election and that a Republican President will be chosen is one that cannot safely be ignored. In that event it will be all-important, if Hawaiian harbors are to be improved and public buildings erected that the Hawaiian Delegate in Congress should have Republican credentials. A Democrat there would be a nonentity, a member of the proposed "National Hawaiian Party" would be worse than a nonentity. Neither could give a national recognition of any kind.

The one argument used for the Democracy is that it would give the native Hawaiian the means of local revenge. But it would not and it could not. Such promises are dead sea apples which break to ashes in the grasp. The Democratic party is committed to the rule of the white man wherever he

THE AFTERMATH OF THE PLAGUE.

The visitation of the bubonic plague is now happily past, has been one of the blackest hours in the history of Honolulu. For the better part of four months business was at a standstill, the city under strict quarantine. In all some seventy persons were taken by the disease, of whom almost sixty died. The whole of Chinatown and many infected houses in other parts of the city were walled up. The temper of the people and the officials was tested so severely that both were to have more confidence in each other hereafter. The need of giving the city a thorough cleaning up, the horrible conditions of filth, and the urgent need of a complete sewerage system, were brought home to the people with such terrible force that radical measures have been put into operation for keeping the city clean in the future. Though it has caused a great hardship to thousands of people, especially to those least able to bear it, the plague, since it has caused a general awakening to the crying need of cleanliness, must not be regarded as an unmitigated evil.

Had we slumbered on in false security above the volcano, it might have burst forth at a much worse time, when it would have done infinitely more damage. Honolulu has a great past behind it, and a history marked by striking events and crises boldly met and wisely overcome; but it is on the threshold of a much greater future and we may indeed be thankful that the plague did not delay its coming until a year or two later, when newcomers from the Mainland had poured in and all kinds of new enterprises were well under way. The consequences would then have been far more serious commercially, and the difficulties and complications much greater. Honolulu was in an interim last December, waiting for the passage of the Hawaiian bill to go forward with energy and an impetus vastly increased over that of former years. Since the plague had to come, it was better that it should come when it did, and let us hope its hard lessons have been well learned.

The retrospect is not all dark. The destruction of Chinatown, a hotbed of disease, aside from the suffering it inflicted on the homeless ones, was an amazingly good thing for the city at large. We have tested the official energy and the scientific knowledge at our disposal, and we have had a superb chance to see in operation that matter-of-fact altruism for which the city is distinguished among those who know her. We know now what volunteers among our people will endure and sacrifice to serve her in time of need, and we are stronger in the knowledge. The citizens have been tried like the safes in the Chinatown fire, and we know which make we prefer. Intelligent acquaintance with the conditions of the city's life has been spread, to our great advantage, among all classes of the people, and such knowledge goes to the making of good citizens. We know better where we stand and what we can do and how things must be managed in future and just how far Asiatic homes must be looked after. Honolulu has a great future before it, as even its critics admit; and in the days when our population is mounting well up towards the 100,000 mark we shall look back and be glad that the scourge came before the city's new era really set in, and taught us as we never should have learned it otherwise the vital need of municipal and domestic cleanliness, and put us on our guard against the Orient and the possibilities that may come out of it, and welded us together more firmly in our knowledge of civic needs and duties in a community composed and situated as this is.

We have demonstrated to the satisfaction of fair-minded people that we can meet a great crisis without needless alarm or excitement, look at it squarely, deal with it as with an important matter in our daily lives, and come out of it triumphant. Despite a few amusing items among the bills incurred in the suppression of the plague, we have demonstrated that we can engage in a long struggle with a deadly and secret disease without official corruption or incompetence, without suppressing facts from the knowledge of the public, and without undue extravagance. The plague came and we conquered it, and now it has gone and we have put the city in the way of becoming free from places in which it can in future find a foothold. We can now rejoice with good reason and with abundant justification, for we have fought and won a hard battle, proved our strength, learned the sources of our weakness, and taken to heart the sore lessons of this great adversity. Best of all, we have done all this in a manner which commands universal respect, alike for our wisdom, for our sound common sense, for our straightforwardness, and for the honesty and cleanliness of our methods.

The Advertiser must emphasize once more the need of learning the sanitary lessons which have been taught and applying them in future. After a Hawaiian epidemic there is usually a reaction which leaves the way open for another one. People tire of "these everlasting precautions" and do not willingly turn their minds to the unpleasant past. The instinct of economy also asserts itself and the expenses of sanitary enforcement are cut down. Finally the languor of the tropics descends upon all alike and in our sleepy way we leave public sanitation to chance or to officials sleeper than ourselves.

No one supposed when the cholera epidemic was over that Honolulu would ever be permitted to become filthy again; yet in less than a year Chinatown was an offence to eye and nostril and in four years it was a place of appalling sights and smells. The wonder is that the cholera did not reappear; but the bubonic plague came instead to give us a taste of variety. Are we to repeat this history? Is the Oriental quarter, wherever it may be, to once more endanger the health of the city? Are our householders and business men to awake some morning to the need of another quarantine and another long fight? It will depend upon their vigilance, for despite sewers and new building rules the plague may land here from any transient vessel and if it finds overcrowded tenements and garbage-laden soil and freshly crowded city cemeteries, the yellow flag will once again be raised and the flames of funeral pyres rekindled.

Eternal vigilance is the price of public health in every tropic seaport. That, briefly expressed, is for us the chiefest lesson of the plague.

Mark Hanna had a long rest while the Democrats were peppering Alger, but there are indications that he is going to have that target feeling soon. Every Republican on the Island of Oahu who wants a party organized and not a faction which takes the party name, should be present at the drill-shed on Wednesday evening prepared to have his say. The Hawaiian flag will soon disappear from the sea and from a certain class of public buildings but it need not be laid aside altogether. Each State and Territory of the Union is entitled to a flag of its own for use upon State or Territorial property and to be carried with the Stars and Stripes by the militia on parade. Very likely, in the process of historical continuity the ensign of the Hawaiian Kingdom and Republic will be readopted as our Territorial insignia.

The Independent now says that its "Hawaiian National Party" which is going to have nothing to do with Republicans or Democrats, will contain at least half the white voters. Evidently the anti-race idea with which the movement began, did not work out well in the wash. What the Royalist paper now proposes is a sort of Tory organization to perpetuate the memories of the Lost Cause and get even with the annexationists, meanwhile retaining with office the friends of the Queen regardless of color. It is a very poor scheme and will doubtless attract no notice in Congress.

The Hawaiian National Party which is going to have nothing to do with Republicans or Democrats, will contain at least half the white voters. Evidently the anti-race idea with which the movement began, did not work out well in the wash. What the Royalist paper now proposes is a sort of Tory organization to perpetuate the memories of the Lost Cause and get even with the annexationists, meanwhile retaining with office the friends of the Queen regardless of color. It is a very poor scheme and will doubtless attract no notice in Congress.

The protection of Honolulu against rats is still important, but a definite policy is lacking. With the discovery of the rat catcher the special crusade may be said to have ended. Unless it is deemed desirable to let the rats multiply and replenish the wharves and at the same time to have a rat extermination campaign against them. We still believe that the best way to rid Honolulu and other seaports of the group of the rodent pest is to make it worth the while for people to get rid of rats for the reward, though the long comes of the French experiment and to break monarchical rule by inoculation, all the better for us.

The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward.

The thorn point of disease is made or pain. But the thorn is the feeder of the body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond. No thorn in this point.

Scrofula—"I was almost bedridden with scrofula and catarrh. Had no appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon made me stronger, and after all the sores disappeared and catarrh stopped." Nellie Osman. Des Moines, Iowa.

Can Eat—"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." Ella M. Hooper, Athol, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that cures all the diseases of the blood and skin.

Dewey is the only Democrat he ever supported for office.

Hawaiian stamps and Hawaiian money will soon be out of circulation. Make your collections now.

Senator Clark of Montana and Representative Roberts of Utah are prominent society people who are spending the spring months at the well-known resorts on Salt River.

Rabbi Levy's idea of making a "white slave" is to move a laborer from a place where he is getting ten cents a day without board to where he obtains a contract for steady work at fifty cents a day and found.

The statement made by a visiting journalist that San Francisco has had twenty-five cases of plague and that business men have united to repress the news, accords with much that comes from the Coast in private letters.

Parties that want to ignore American politics on American soil and restore the politics of a discarded monarchy suggest the proverb that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Congress is experimenting with Hawaii now and if it finds that it has, by the present form of suffrage, put Americanism here at the mercy of its foes, that body will not be long in making amends for the blunder.

A Hawaiian Delegate in Congress will have \$5,000 per year salary, \$1,200 for a clerk, who may be a member of his family, and will be able to collect mileage for each session of about \$1,000. He will have no vote and probably the Speaker will not let him have a voice. His chief business will be to run around the Departments and solicit jobs for the boys.

The earthquakes in Southern California were closely followed, as might have been expected, by seismic disturbances in another quarter of the world. One earthquake starts another and so the commotion goes on like the falling of a row of bricks. The chances are more than good that the next Coast mail will bring further news from old Enceladus.

It is rather late in the day to revive the fake about Governor Roosevelt calling President McKinley a "toy chocolate man." Ten days ago the Advertiser printed Governor Roosevelt's denial and the college president to whom the New York Executive was said to have made the remark also denies complicity. Such anecdotes belong in the annals of the political silly season.

As the "idolized Garibaldian," Wilcox, will soon be home, the gas tank ought to be made ready and the pol dog put on extra rations. Wilcox, it is understood, will organize the Native Hawaiian Party and give the Annexationists—for whom he spoke in the drillshed in 1893—particular fits. It is not decided what office Wilcox wants for his trouble, but the remark of an "Afro-American" paper at Washington that he is to be Hawaii's Delegate in Congress augurs a lively time later on for the new "Moses" of the native party who also has Congressional aspirations.

Bryan will get the nomination but it looks at this distance as if McKinley would beat him by a larger majority than before. Prosperity is the Republican strong card which the Democrats have nothing of much value to play against. Anti-expansion means a gain to the Republicans of ten Democratic votes where one anti-Imperialist. Mugwump Republican ballot will be lost, and as for the anti-trust issue, it can be readily shown from the records of Congress and State Legislatures that the Republicans have done more than any other party to repress them and are in the way of doing even better things. Viewing these facts in the light of the Republican success since 1896 in State and local elections where national politics figured and it is difficult to find any circumstance which warrants the expectation of Democratic victory.

PLAGUE PILIKIA PAU LOA

Doctors Will Rest While Other Businesses Boom.

HEALTH BOARD CHANGES

Lone Chinaman Still in Quarantine. Only Six Inspectors Now. Pest House Closed.

General relaxation in health departments and a great revival in business circles characterized the day following the passing of the quarantine cloud. Board of Health officials found yesterday for the most part a day of peace and quiet. Relieved of the strain of the quarantine period, they could take their ease and go back in their minds over the events of interest of the last few exciting months in the history of Honolulu.

One man, however, was kept pretty busy all day, and that was Private Secretary Hendry. Everybody who had any business at health headquarters talked to Hendry, and last night that gentleman was hoarse through answering questions. Most of the questions were useless ones, too, as the raising of the quarantine had already settled them. A great number of Chinese and Japanese wanted their prophylactic certificates endorsed, showing that seven days had elapsed since they took the serum. Hendry stamped the documents to satisfy all parties, telling the orientals at the same time that the papers were superfluous, since the city was no longer in quarantine.

The board room at headquarters will remain open all day for the present, as there is considerable back business to be attended to. President Wood, who has returned to his private practice, will not be seen at the board's office as often as heretofore, attending only as necessity requires.

Although the quarantine is pau, Dr. Wood will by no means practice less precaution in those matters where precautions are necessary. Ships from the plague infected ports will be very carefully watched, and everything possible will be done to protect Honolulu from a possible recurrence of the epidemic.

There are still some things to remind people very forcibly of what they have just passed through. The fences around the burnt district, for instance, are a constant reminder of the sanitary fires and what brought them about. Nor will these barriers be removed until it has been definitely decided that it is safe to do so. The special committee appointed by the Board of Health to examine the soil of these districts is still at work. Dr. Hoffman has not yet completed the bacteriological investigation. As has already been stated, no plague bacilli have been discovered in the soil of supposedly infected localities up to the present time. Property owners and business men interested are anxiously awaiting the raising of the tabu on the burnt districts.

Dr. Wood stated yesterday that much more work was entailed in the examination of the soil than could be imagined by a layman, and that it might be several days before the special committee reported, although the matter was being hastened as much as possible.

Another reminder of the plague is the Aala warehouse. People are still calling there daily for their belongings and taking them away as fast as they are fumigated and identified. The detention camps are now all closed with the exception of the battery camp, where Seu Kam, the recovered plague patient from Iwilei, was removed to on Saturday from the pest house. Seu Kam is the only quarantined individual in the Hawaiian Islands today, but it is deemed advisable to keep him apart for a little while to come. Caretaker de Graves and Seu Kam are alone at the battery camp. Seu Kam contracted bubonic plague about six weeks ago; he is entirely recovered.

Yesterday a vast amount of furniture and similar material was carted from Kalia and other camps and stored in the drill shed, where it will await sale at public auction. The Board of Health washed its hands of Kalia camp last night.

The pest house, or plague hospital, is now closed up; no one is staying there, and it is probable that the place will be destroyed by fire. Twenty-four paid inspectors were paid what was due them and relieved of further duties yesterday; six men and the head inspector now compose the force. It will be the duty of this body of inspectors to watch very closely the Asiatic element here. The greatest number of plague cases appeared among the Chinese; these people are the least clean of any nationality, according to the experience of the post-mortems, and need, more than any others, a constant and close surveillance. Iwilei, Kewalo and Kakaako will demand the greatest thoroughness in supervision, and it is to keep familiar with the conditions in such places and to report all nuisances, that the seven inspectors are kept on.

Dr. Wood intends that Honolulu shall be put in and kept in a sanitary condition, and to that end he has approved of the following six men to continue as paid inspectors under a head inspector: A. W. Neeley, Fred. L. Leslie, F. H. Sharp, J. L. Wheeler, S. J. Harris and T. W. Carroll. Neeley was one of the first of the paid inspectors and was formerly connected with the kerosene warehouse. Leslie was at first a volunteer and was recommended by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. Sharp has been help-

ing Theodore Richards at Reiter Camp No. 2 and was recommended by A. M. Brown. Wheeler has done work in Chinatown and was at one time guarding the notorious block No. 10. Harris has been connected with Kalia camp, and Carroll was recommended by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee and Dr. Day.

It is expected that if the inspectors are continued on, permanently, that they will be commissioned and presented with the Board of Health badges and, perhaps furnished later with uniforms.

Civil physicians have returned to private practice. Dr. Jobe was the last one to go, and he will open an office somewhere in this city.

Dr. Hoffmann will now busy himself as the Board of Health's bacteriologist and with the Kalia receiving station for lepers. J. D. McVeigh has the quarantine station to look after.

WHITE LABOR SCARCITY

It is claimed by the sugar planters that effort has been made to procure the necessary proportion of white labor on the plantations. The law requires that ten per cent of the laborers so employed must be white. Yesterday J. B. Atherton, F. A. Schaefer, W. M. Giffard, C. M. Cooke, F. M. Swanny, J. F. Jackfield, J. B. Castle, C. Bolte and Geo. R. Robertson, trustees of the Hawaiian Planters' Association, met at the Cabinet and waited on the President.

The sugar directors believed that they had failed to meet the requirements in the labor question through the action of United States officials. They questioned whether the bonds which they were under should be enforced against them. Although the matter was freely discussed, no decision was arrived at. It is said that the bonds in question amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

FROM MAUI

News of Affairs on That Island.

Telephone Company Making Many Improvements—Japanese Labor Troubles Over.

MAUI, April 28.—During Tuesday afternoon, the 24th, a meeting of the stockholders of the Maui Telephone Co. took place at Paia postoffice. It was determined to raise the capital stock from \$18,000 to \$20,000, and to sell the 200 shares to be issued at \$15 each, pro rata, to stockholders. With the \$3,000 thus obtained the following improvements are to be immediately made: New lines are to be laid from Hana to Keanae, Hana to Kipahulu, Paia to Makawao, Paia through the Kula region, Lahaina to Oowau, Wailuku to Maalea, and a trunk line from Wailuku to Paia. The Kahului central office, which has recently been in the detention camp, is to be removed to Wailuku. The old Kahului central building is inside the iron fence and the Sanitary Committee will not permit it to be used again. They have torn down the stable attached to the premises. Superintendent E. B. Carley has obtained the lease of a house adjoining the residence of A. N. Kepoika and formerly occupied by Benj. Lyons. This house will be the new Wailuku "central."

Sixty new instruments of the best patent and four switchboards of the latest design for the central offices at Paia, Hana, Lahaina and Wailuku have been ordered.

There are 295 telephones now in use by the company's subscribers and thirty more are ordered. The stock last sold at auction brought \$16.10 per share—par value \$10. The Maui Telephone Company is surely a prosperous institution.

The Trouble is Over.

Everything is serene again among the Japanese laborers on Olowalu and Lahaina plantations. The appealed case which was to have been tried by Circuit Judge Kalua at Lahaina on the 25th, has been amicably settled. Olowalu Japanese and Manager Hansen have settled their difficulties out of court and the Orientals are at work again.

Small Notes.

Tonight, the 28th, Spreckelsville residents give a dance at Spreckelsville Hall in compliment to Manager and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie. It is said that it is to commemorate the 25th anniversary of their wedding day, though this is not generally mentioned. A large number of invitations has been given. During Monday afternoon, the 23d, eighteen persons attended the teachers' meeting in the Makawao school house. Miss Nellie Crook gave a model lesson from the Second Reader and Miss Fleming critically discussed eighty-one lines of "Evangelina."

Manager A. Hocking sailed from Nahu to Kahului this week in a canoe. To such straits have Hana people been driven recently when they catch a steamer for Honolulu.

Peter Joseph's schooner, which was cast high and dry on Kahului beach by the heavy seas of last week, still remains there. It is reported that her hull is badly worm-eaten.

During the week two cases of criminal assault have caused excitement in Makawao police circles.

During Wednesday and Thursday Kihel had a downpour of rain. All the gulches were running full of water. J. F. Bowler of Honolulu is engaged at Kihel plantation.

Weather—Frequent rains in Middle Maui.

A great many men are anxious to secure positions on the custom house force under the new appropriation. A long list of names is on file in that department and when the positions are ready there will be no lack of men to fill them. Guards are paid sixty dollars a month and it isn't all play either to earn that amount, as the men now holding jobs in this branch of the Government service will testify.

Dealers Attend to Your Needs
 Save of Territorial and
 Product Good Future

43 Great Russell St., London, W. 6

HIS WILL IN COURT

The Last Testament of
James Campbell.

IS FILED FOR PROBATE

Widow Gets Third Personality; Rest
of Estate in Trust for Her
and Children.

The will of the late James Campbell is filed for probate in the Circuit Court. It names Abbie Campbell, widow of the testator, as executrix, and Joseph O. Carter, the elder, and Cecil Brown as executors. The last two are named as trustees of the estate. The portion for probate attached to the copy of the will fixes the value of the real estate in Hawaii at \$70,000, and in San Jose, California, at \$150,000. The personal property is valued at \$982,531.15. The whole estate is fixed at \$1,902,531.15. The stocks and bonds are put in at par, so the real worth of the personality is much above the \$982,531.15 set down.

The will is lengthy. Its ten pages contain about 3,500 words. It has twenty-two clauses. The first directs the inventorying and appraising of the property and says: "As the interests of my wife and my children may conflict, it is my will that each of said interests be fully represented in the proceedings for the determination of the value of my estate."

To the widow is left a third of the sum to be finally determined as the value of the personal property, to be paid in cash within two years and if possible at once. The widow and the four children, Abbie, Alice, Muriel and Mary, are to occupy the residences at Emma street and at Leahi, while unmarried, free of expense.

The residue of the estate is to be held in trust for the following purposes: A third of the net income is to be given to the widow during her life; the rest is to be divided among the children during their mother's life, and after her death the entire income in the same manner. If any of the children die their issue shall stand in their place.

The will says: "It being my purpose to provide a safe and certain income and maintenance for my wife, our children and grandchildren, for and during the period of the trusts hereby established, I direct that each female beneficiary shall receive and hold all moneys and other rights and privileges herein provided for, free from the debts and control of any husband she may have after the date of the execution of this will and that the trustees herein named and their successors in trust hereunder, shall keep intact my estate and administer the same under the name of 'The Estate of James Campbell,' and that the realty thereof except as herein provided in the case of said residence premises, shall be particularly and especially preserved intact and shall be aliened only in the event and to the extent that the obvious interests of my estate shall demand."

The authority of the trustees is to continue during the natural life and lives of the widow and children, and the survivor of them, and if there is no existence at the death of such survivor any lawful issue of any such child the trust and authority of the trustees is to continue for twenty years, provided that such lawful issue shall live so long and if not, then for the period he or she shall live.

At the end of the period named the trustees are to partition the estate among the lawful issue of the testator's children then in existence, each taking per stirpes and not per capita. If at the death of the testator's wife and children there be no living issue of any of the said children, the right heirs are to receive the entire estate according to Hawaiian law. The provision for the widow is stated to be in lieu of dower. No special sum is given to the executors, who will receive only their commissions and fees allowed by law.

The will was executed in San Francisco on July 8, 1896, and is witnessed by Fred. Wundenberg, Charles T. Winder and Clarence W. Ashford.

LATEST NEWS OF SUGAR MARKET

Prices Remain the Same in San Francisco Since April 7—New York Figures Unchanged.

Williams, Diamond & Co.'s circular letters of April 17 and 18, just received, indicate no fluctuations in the San Francisco sugar market since April 7, and the export figures for Honolulu shipments remain practically the same. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Schaefer & Co. the following extracts from the circulars are printed:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Sugar—Since yesterday no change is reported in the local market nor export to Honolulu.

SALES.—April 17th, spot sale 60 tons at 4.50; C & P. sale 40 tons at 4.50. April 18th, no sales, making not basis for Island sugars 4.45 in New York and 4.45 in San Francisco.

LONDON BEETS.—17th inst, 18s 6d, 18s 6d.

DRY GRANULATED.—New York 18s 6d, 18s 6d. **DRY GRANULATED.**—New York 18s 6d, 18s 6d. **DRY GRANULATED.**—New York 18s 6d, 18s 6d.

POLITICAL SITUATION.—We refer you to San Francisco Chronicle, showing the position of the Hawaiian situation in the Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—SUGAR.—No change in the local market for export to Honolulu since April 7th.

SALES. 7th, no sales, 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.75, cost and freight.

sale 3,800 tons at 4.45; 10th, spot sale 750 tons at 4.45; cost and freight sale 2,000 tons at 4.50; 11th, to arrive sale 60 tons at 4.45; 12th, spot sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 16th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 17th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 18th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 19th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 20th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 21st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 22nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 23rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 24th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 25th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 26th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 27th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 28th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 29th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 30th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 31st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 1st, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 2nd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 3rd, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 4th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 5th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 6th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 7th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 8th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 9th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 10th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 11th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 12th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 13th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 14th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons at 4.45; 15th, to arrive sale 1,200 tons

